

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

NUMBER 82.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CHARLES HOLT, HIRAH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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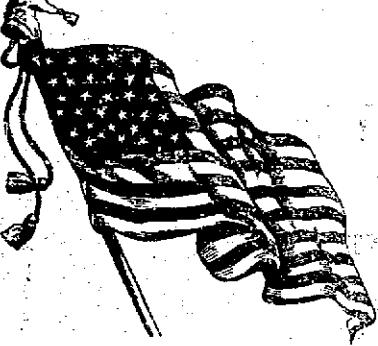
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, June 13, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Imported Currency.

We notice that the Chicago papers are cautioning the people against swindling bank agents who are about to put in circulation large amounts of bank-bills, which are even worse than Illinois "stump-dail." These papers particularly warn the people of the Indiana free banks, which are established upon a principle similar to our own. From this latter circumstance it is supposed that the prejudices of the people can be more easily aroused, as they have recently been bitten by a dog of the same color.

Our Chicago financiers, however, in the same breath, recommend Ohio, Indiana and Iowa state banks as sound—good as gold, they say. "Some of New York and much of New England is also good," they inform us.

We suppose our Chicago brethren know all about currency matters. They have had considerable experience in that line, and are at the center of commercial operations for the north-west. We country people, who acknowledge our ignorance of the art of financing, want light. What we desire to know, is how do the Chicago editors know that Ohio, Indiana and Iowa state bank bills are as good as gold? and how much and what part of New York and New England is also good? We want the evidence. Our impression is that no one, outside of any bank, knows anything of its condition. The Bank of Albany, N. Y., was lately "as good as gold;" but suddenly went up, and the stockholders find, to their dismay, that the capital is all gone.

Now, if the stockholders of a bank are not acquainted with its condition, what prospect is there that the public can be sufficiently informed about its affairs to take its unsecured bills with safety?

Our own belief is that our Wisconsin currency is just as safe and as well secured as any eastern bills that will be sent out here for circulation. If the producing classes will take paper money, it matters but little what it is so that they pay it out again without much delay, and thus cancel debts and keep it in active circulation. We ought not to hoard up any kind of money, least of all paper promises to pay.

From Missouri.—The burning of railroad bridges, on Tuesday, by the order of Gov. Jackson of Missouri will bring matters to a focus in Missouri. The federal troops will, without doubt, immediately march to Jefferson City, and capture and hang Jackson, if he does not run. The time of the traitors in Missouri is short, under the energetic action of Gen. Lyon.—This act on the part of the governor break up the peace arrangement between Harney and Price, and we may soon expect to hear of stirring events in that quarter.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The Madison Patriot is troubled because, as it says, the "abolitionists" of the Western Reserve, in Ohio, do not volunteer, and will not fight to support the government. The Patriot must mean the republicans of that region, because there are very few "abolitionists" there. We will inform the Patriot, so that it may not make a similar mistake, that at the time it made its ill-tempered remark, but two Ohio regiments had been enrolled for the war, and these had not left the state, while the Western Reserve had by promptness and good fortune, fully her proportion of all the troops in actual service in Virginia, besides the very efficient flying artillery company from Cleveland.

That they have done good service, we know from reading accounts of the vigorous movement of federal troops from Wheeling to Cumberland, including the brilliant episode at Philippi. The Western Reserve has one regiment and an artillery company in the army in western Virginia, which is doing so well that no one finds any fault, neither those who are conquered nor those who remain at home, impatient for action.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Whig, of the 4th inst., gives an account of an attack made by Alabama volunteers upon a Union meeting, at Strawberry Plains, in that state. The meeting consisted of 4000 people, men, women and children, and was being held when the troops passed on a railroad nearby; as they did so they fired revolvers among the people. No one was injured, but the excitement was intense, and the atrocious conduct of the troops served to incite the Union men to a determination to take up arms to defend themselves against the confederates, which they resolved to do.

PURIFYING THE ARMY.—The names of the following officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army: Capt. Charles H. Tyler, of Va., for deserting his post at Fort Kearney; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Randall of N. Y., for disobedience of orders, etc.; 1st Lieut. Andrew Jackson of Tenn., for absenting himself from his company without permission; 2d Lieuts. Charles E. Patterson, Olin F. Rids and Charles C. Campbell, for tendering their resignations in the face of the enemy.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Both branches of the council of Philadelphia have tendered the hospitalities of the city to Lieut. Slemp, granting him the use of Independence Hall, in which to receive his friends. It seems strange that neither this gallant officer nor the brave Capt. Doubleday has been promoted.

A young lady in Milwaukee recently sold her jewelry and with the proceeds purchased a splendid flag, at an expense of \$150, which was presented on Tuesday evening to the Milwaukee Zouaves, Capt. Hibbard. Three citizens of that city, Messrs. Wm. B. Hibbard, Auguste Smith and E. Sander-son have presented the company with uniforms.

The RECENT ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—A resident of Alexandria communicates an account of the way in which one Union man there secured a free expression of opinion against secession. "Which way do you vote?" shouted the excited and armed rebels at the polls. "One vote is that," he replied, drawing a revolver; but I shall not use it until I have thrown this, showing a Union ticket. He was unchallenged. A few such acts of heroism would redeem a state.

A number of the convicts at Waupun, are now employed in manufacturing shoes and uniforms for the Wisconsin volunteers. We learn from the Appleton Crescent that Samuel Appleton of that place died on the 5th. It was through his munificence that Lawrence University Library was established. His donation to this object was \$10,000.

INDIAN PAYMENT AT REDWOOD.—A St. Paul paper is informed that the Sioux "payment" will come off at Redwood, on the upper Minnesota river, the 15th of June, and that the steamer Frank Steele will leave St. Paul on the evening of the 16th, and remain until it is over. The Winona Republican says that strangers, tourists, and citizens, will have a better opportunity of inspecting the proportions of "ye elephant" at one of their Indian payments, than the observations of years would afford them anywhere else.

Mr. S. M. Booth proposes to start a new paper in Milwaukee, to be called, probably, "The Life," and to be issued daily, tri-weekly and weekly. He expects to issue the first number about the first of August.

REPORTED INSANITY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The Boston Journal states that a letter from an American in London, who is likely to be well informed, says: "I am sorry to say that Her Majesty the Queen, is in a state of insanity, and very little hopes are entertained of her recovery. They talk of having her go to Germany. I hear it talk, that there will probably be a regency."

Mrs. Beauregard, the wife of the commander of the rebel forces, is in New York, and on Sunday evening attended the church of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, in company with a member of the New York press.

Rev. Ichabod Codding, well known to the Illinois public, has accepted a call extended to him to preach one-third of the time in Baraboo, Wisconsin, to a society called "Liberal Christians."

The Charleston Mercury publishes two communications filling as many columns, and an editorial, all pitching into Mr. Russell of the London Times, for giving what credit there was in the capture of Fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard. The Charlestonians think that they did all the work, Beauregard only stepping in just in time to give the orders to fire.

THE BRITISH CIVIL WAR.—Our latest dispatches from Newfoundland seem to indicate that all the horrors of civil war are ripening in that province. Although there is nobody hurt yet, the Confederate Provincials have cut down the telegraph wires, interrupted the mails to the government steamers passing Cape Race, and will probably repudiate their debts. Notwithstanding the somewhat insolent tone toward this country adopted by British statesmen at the time, we have always hoped against hope that the United Kingdoms of England would remain a united nation until their common destiny should have been fulfilled, while our large interest in the codfish banks of Newfoundland have, perhaps, rather strengthened our desire to see the unhappy dissensions between that province and the British government of Mrs. Victoria Albert end with the inevitable misfortune of civil war; but now that a portion of the people of Newfoundland have risen in rebellion, we are not prepared to fully share the somewhat overweening confidence of the present state authorities, who are in rebellion.

No diversity of sentiment on the programme has been heard among the members.

Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, tendering thanks to Gen. McClellan for sending troops into western Virginia, the gallant conduct of the troops at Philippi, and complimenting the bravery of Col. D. S. Kelly of the 1st Virginia regiment.

P. M. session.—Mr. Dorsey, of Monongahela, offered a resolution declaring it shall be a part of the business of this convention to make requisite and preparatory arrangements for separation from Virginia, and the formation of a new state, composed of the counties represented here. Said preliminary arrangements when completed to be left for approval to the legislature now convened in this city, as the only legal legislature of Virginia; thence to the congress of the United States.

This mode, preferable for reconstructing the government of Virginia, is equally legal, and relieves from an overburdening state debt, no part of which western Virginia owes in equity, or the no less disastrous consequences of repudiation.

These resolutions, at the request of several members, were withdrawn for the present, after appointing a committee of 13 to prepare business. The convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow.

St. Louis, June 12. About 200 state troops were sent to Jefferson City, down the Pacific railroad, last night, and part of Gasconade bridge, thirty-nine miles this side of Jefferson, was burned by order of state authorities. Telegraph wires were cut a short distance from Jefferson City, and operators are forbidden to make repairs for the present.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says—"In consequence of the earnest appeals of the suffering Union men of Virginia for our troops to come to their aid, Gen. Scott, it is thought, will consent to advance south some two months earlier than at first determined upon. Our troops are in splendid trim, or at least so say the English army officers who are here observing our movements. The soldiers are splendid fellows, but the officers want drilling, and should be put under instructions immediately. I notice that these English officers have attentively watched the drillings of the soldiers night and morning, and appear surprised at the rapidity with which our troops adopt the soldier's tactics throughout. All the soldiers assembled here thus far are men of fair education, and capable of comprehending every word or movement of the instructing officers, and this is the secret of their success."

PURIFYING THE ARMY.—The names of the following officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army: Capt. Charles H. Tyler, of Va., for deserting his post at Fort Kearney; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Randall of N. Y., for disobedience of orders, etc.; 1st Lieut. Andrew Jackson of Tenn., for absenting himself from his company without permission; 2d Lieuts. Charles E. Patterson, Olin F. Rids and Charles C. Campbell, for tendering their resignations in the face of the enemy.

## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

One of Lieut. Grebel's men says if the order had been given to advance instead of retreat the battery would have been taken in five minutes. That all but the rifle cannon had been silenced. As soon as the order was given to retreat, Grebel spiked his gun so that in case it fell into the enemy's hands it would be useless, and was killed in the act.

Col. Benedict's Zouaves acted with great bravery, and were with great difficulty prevented from storming the battery without orders. They killed five rebels outside the works.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The secession papers of Baltimore are monstrously falsifying the affair at Bethel. The Sun says 1,000 were killed and wounded.

These statements are doubtless made to influence the congressional election in Maryland, which takes place to-morrow.

Government is fully prepared to check any outbreak in Baltimore. In H. Winter Davis' district the vote will be close, but it is believed he will be elected.

Private advices from East Tennessee say the Union men are fully determined to resist secession and to defend the government.

Steamers are now at the Washington navy yard fully armed and steam up, ready to start at a moment's warning.

The federal troops are gradually pushing their way in the direction of Fairfax court house, and strengthening their lines of communication as they go.

Special to Post—5,000 cartridges were sent to the Relay House to-day.

Reports from Kentucky say the secessionists there feel confident of driving that state out of the Union at the proper time.

The post office department is perfecting postal arrangements from Western Virginia.

Tribune Special—Capt. Magruder's company was encamped a few miles beyond Rockville last night, near the N. Y. 9th and Remond artillery, 25 miles hence toward Fredericks, which is their destination. All was quiet when they entered Rockville, although the reports occasioned the cavalry to load arms.

Col. Stone's column has probably reached Leesburg.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 12.

At the democratic convention held at Wilkesbarre, yesterday, H. B. Wright was nominated to represent the 12th district in congress, in place of G. W. Scranton, deceased.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th says two United States transports, one supposed to be the Empire City and supposed to have 1500 men on board, arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon.

Gen. Twiggs has issued an order prohibiting all kinds of vessels to pass by Fort Jackson without an order from the governor.

The three months militia and three years volunteers will be paid at once to include the 31st of May. The commanding officers of these troops will cause duplicate muster rolls to be made out immediately, which they will forward to the paymaster general in this city, and upon those rolls the officers of the pay department will pay in full, leaving any stoppages to be deducted at a future payment.

The state of Missouri having been added to Gen. McClellan's district, the headquarters of the department of the west are removed from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth.

The improbable rumor that Gen. Butler had renewed the battle at Bethel caused intense excitement throughout the city.

Lieut. Butler brought dispatches of the engagement under Gen. Pierce. They do not essentially vary from published accounts. It is therein stated that of the fourteen federal troops who fell, eight fell at the hands of friends by mistake, as herefore explained. The whole number of wounded was forty-five.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The weather has been so extremely hot during the last few days, that no forward movement could be thought of. Yes yesterday during the march of Michigan Second to their encampment, two miles north of Georgetown, some fifteen men dropped in the ranks from sheer exhaustion. The troops were worn by want of sleep and the discomforts of travel.

The delegations from the different counties were sworn in by the following oath:

"We solemnly declare that we will support the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the ordinance of the convention that assembled in Richmond on the 13th of February, to the contrary notwithstanding—So help me God."

The taking of the oath by each delegation was very impressive and showed that the convention meant business.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1861:

Arrive, Close, Depart	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Chicago, through,	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Outlook and Way	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	8:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, and	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, through,	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Monroe,	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Delaware,	4:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Superior, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.						
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 A.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.						

J. M. BURGE, Postmaster.

### Volunteers Wanted.

Applications for enlistment in the Light Guard will be received until Friday noon, at the head quarters of the company in F. A. Wheeler's new factory on Main street, near the upper dam. Eighty-five men are now sworn in, and the applications will be received to fill the complement (101 rank and file) allowed by the regulations of the service.

H. M. WHEELER, Captain.

Janesville, June, 11, 1861. d3

### Our Centre Subscribers.

The first month of our Centre Club closed to-day. If any of the members desire to discontinue their subscriptions, they are requested to give notice. The paper will be desired by most of them, at least, and will be sent to all to avoid discontinuing to those who do want it; unless notice to the contrary is given. Notice of discontinuance, if such notice is intended, may be sent to this office or left with Mr. Walibus, the postmaster at Centre.

### Masonic Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the masonic fraternity of the city of Janesville and vicinity, held at their lodge room last evening, the committee appointed last Friday evening to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Senator Douglas and the present condition of the country, submitted the following report:

WISCONSIN. Our distinguished brother, Stephen A. Douglas, died on the 31st of this month, and we, as a masonic body, extend our sincere and ancient fraternal to him for his services in his belief and service. We, in common with our brethren of this vast confederacy, deeply lament the passing away of this great statesman, by which our late brother has been removed from the field of his usefulness and honor; therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother Stephen A. Douglas, the masonic family has lost one of its ablest orators, and brightest exemplar of the truth and purity of its principles.

Resolved, That as his life, we honored him for the pure and upright character which he bore, and for the example of an ordinary man, in his death, experienced a mournful picture, in revealing to memory that nobility of heart, and generosity of soul, which distinguished him both in his private and public career.

Resolved, That as the acknowledged and honored leader of a great political party, by his plighted word, he had given his life to the cause of his country, and, as such, had a right to be buried in the soil of his native land, and any such action, committed by any person in this section, may be prosecuted in any court in this state, where any of said paper may be found in circulation.

I demand it be my duty to call the attention of the grand jury specially to a known violation of any of the laws of this state, and most certainly it is my duty now to call their attention to what seems to be an unlimited, wilful transgression of some of the very best provisions in the statute.

If, in this way, this wicked crusade against the rights of the laboring masses can be arrested, so as to save them and the projectors of their ruin from the action of the board of supervisors, and from the investigations of the next grand jury, it will be well.

In criminal practice every man is presumed to know the law that he transgresses, there it may be considered officious or presumptuous in me now to publish portions of the statute; but experience has long since taught me that those whose business requires them to know all the law, often fail to know its plainest and simplest provisions.

Resolved, That in this case the grand jury, it is thought, will be compelled to find the facts, and the guilty character of the man, and the nature and gravity of the offense.

Resolved, That while Providence, for his own wise purposes, is permitting civil war to fill our land, and our country so sorely for the time, that the voice of the people is almost silent, it is, to whom so many looked with hope, as the political slaves, who should speak, if they could, for their rights, are put into silence.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Governor of Wisconsin.

Executive Office, June 8th, A.D. 1861.

### Shipmaster Currency.

We publish the following at the request of Judge Noggle:

I regret the necessity of calling attention of bankers, business men and their customers to a palpable violation, by them, of the laws of our state; one that is pernicious in its operation, injurious beyond reparation, and finally demoralizing to community.

Through the press of this country, with permission, I desire to make known the laws to which I refer, by a publication of sections two, three and four, of chapter 46, pages 781 and 782. Also sections twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, of chapter 169, page 962 of the Revised Statutes, which are as follows, to wit:

### CHAPTER 46.

Section 2. No person, or association of persons, or body corporate, except such bodies corporate as are properly authorized by law, shall issue any bills or promissory notes, or other evidences of debt, or notes of exchange, or credits, or debts, or obligations, or any other paper, or instrument, of money, unless the same be especially authorized by law; and every person and every member of a corporation, who shall issue out of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to the same.

Section 3. No person shall give, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate or attempt to circulate, any bills, or promissory notes, check, credits, or debts, or obligations, or any other paper, or instrument, of money, unless the same be especially authorized by law; and every person and every member of a corporation, who shall issue out of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to the same.

Section 4. No person shall give, or receive in payment, or in any way circulate or attempt to circulate, any bills, or promissory notes, check, credits, or debts, or obligations, or any other paper, or instrument, of money, unless the same be especially authorized by law; and every person and every member of a corporation, who shall issue out of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to the same.

Section 5. The last rail laid.—The last rail was laid on the Kenosha road Friday. The connection is now completed between this city and the lake, a fact which can hardly fail of being of great benefit to the cities at each terminus of the road, and also the portion of the country through which it runs. We would suggest the propriety of having some public demonstration in celebrating so important an event as the completion of this road.—Rockford News, June 10th.

## THE CHURCH THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

President Lincoln has this week taken a new in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Guthrie is the pastor, and is of the Old School denomination. Mr. Lincoln has attended various churches in this city, and has at length settled here. The house is new and elegant. It was the church of Mr. Buchanan, and the pews now taken is the one occupied by Gen. Cass. The church is quite a distinguished one, Secretary Cameron, Attorney General Bates, Prof. Henry, Gen. Mansfield, Maj. Magruder, and most of the prominent men of the new government, have stings here. The lot on which this church stands has quite a history. It held the old 2d Presbyterian church. It was Gen. Jackson's old church, and the one he shone to pieces almost on account of Mrs. Eaton's scandal. Hon. John Quincy Adams worshipped and held a pew at the time of his death. It maintained a sickly existence for some years, when the F street church sold their house to Willard for a hotel, and united with the 2d church and formed the New York Avenue church, and on the lot now stands one of the most elegant church of the nation in the capital.

Section 6. The church of the president attended by Gen. Jackson, the old 2d Presbyterian church, is now the New York Avenue church, and the lot on which it stands is now the property of the district attorneys of said committee respectively, and the same shall be paid into the county treasurer.

### CHAPTER 169.

Section 21. No person or persons shall issue, pay out or pass, or receive in this state, any money, or any equivalent, or any property, note, or order, bill, or credit, or debt, or obligation, or any other paper, or instrument, whatever in the substance of bank paper, circulating as money or bank currency, that is not at the time of issue, being, buying out, paying off, or discharging, any debts, or obligations, or any other paper, or instrument, of the United States, or of Canada, and receivable in current gold and silver coin at the time of issue, for the purpose of payment.

Section 22. All persons shall know and abide by the provisions of the next preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdeemor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than one more month, and shall, in either case, be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Section 23. The penalties prescribed in this chapter shall be reduced to one-half of the amount of the fine, if the same be paid into the treasury of the state.

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**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**May 1, 1860.**

**ASSETS.**  
Cash on hand and in bank..... \$33,333 11  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in trust..... 62,950 89  
Cash loaned on call..... 30,000 00  
Bill receivable for loans unpaid, secured..... 70,222 54  
Bank stock in unincorporated tenth..... 24,000 00  
2400 shares bank stock in Hartford, mkt. val. 280,350 00  
2200 " " New York..... 220,225 00  
900 " " Boston..... 107,665 00  
400 " " St. Louis..... 45,800 00  
240 " railroad and other stock..... 16,750 00  
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent..... 56,500 00  
State of New York Bonds, 5 per cent..... 56,625 00  
Michigan, Missouri, 5 per cent..... 9,180 00  
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin..... 20 00  
Total Assets..... 305,847 65  
Total Liabilities..... 64,847 72  
Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Wagons, Merchandise, etc., and all kinds of property, as far as the same can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The Aetna is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been denominated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity of assets well invested, it refers to a solid fund of assets well invested, all of which are now in the market, and which, if held for public patronage, we might offer its history of success in business, and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the same.

Policies issued without delay by  
F. WHITTAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires  
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**AETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual  
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000.  
Absolute and Unimpaired.

**Net Surplus of \$942,181 72.**  
and the prestige of 50 years' success and experience.

**Upwards of \$12,000,000.**  
of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following

**LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA**  
during the past five years:

Wisconsin..... \$16,923 83  
Michigan..... 148,039 81  
Indiana..... 106,065 07  
Illinois..... 45,420 00  
Missouri..... 88,515 04  
Tennessee..... 57,545 71  
Iowa & Minn..... 102,329 40  
Kansas & Neb..... 19,945 71  
Penn & N.J..... 31,585 82  
Arkansas & Ga..... 25,945 90  
Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412 18.

**FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION**

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years of  
DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Aetna Insurance Company presents to its policy-holders, those ready to insure to insure and understanding their interests better than any other.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the principal and recognized agents of the company.

Agents especially intended to with experience and fidelity.

— H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

**Fire, Life and Marine.**

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$286,000

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$200,481

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$196,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$450,000

THESE are First Class, just popular, and prompt in paying claims. They invite investigation into their business, and will be pleased to furnish all the facts and real merits.

In point of solvency and reliability, and honorable dealing, they have but few equals, and are the only ones that can be recommended.

They are founded upon the very best securities in the world, and have a large amount of property in New York and Brooklyn—securities that have not, for the past ten years, depreciated below par, and are every way as reliable and permanent than real estate, and are the only ones that can be recommended.

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